

Joe Papa, Dewey's Labor Pal, Tied to Dunn Dock Mobster

Daily Worker

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DAYTON UE MAKES PLEA FOR CLEMENCY TO EISENHOWER

The United Electrical Workers District Council 7, of Dayton, O., has written a letter to President Eisenhower urging he commute the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, it was announced yesterday by the Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

District president Sterling O. Neal further wrote, "The sentence of death is savage and without precedent in this coun-

try. It is harsher than those imposed on Nazi saboteurs and those who have confessed to the same crime of espionage of which the Rosenbergs still insist they are innocent.

"If the Rosenbergs are guilty, commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment would be penalty harsh enough for the parents of two young children. . . . If they are innocent, commutation will permit them at some later date to prove that in-

nocence. How terrible a mark on America's conscience if the Rosenbergs were executed and their innocence proved after their death."

"Throughout the world people are watching to see if the principles of mercy, humanity, and equal justice will prevail in the U. S. As members of a labor union which seeks to maintain and extend American democracy and liberty, we urge that these principles prevail."

By GEORGE MORRIS

Joseph Papa, president of Local 202, AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters, and one of Gov. Dewey's top labor lieutenants in the state, was yesterday revealed as in league with the mobsters of the late "Cockeye" Dunn. In addition, it also came to light that Papa had a one-third interest, through a secret proxy, in a trucking firm employing his union's members.

It was also disclosed, for the first time, that \$37,000 was missing in Papa's union treasury—a hole that was temporarily plugged up with funds obtained from the racket operations.

Papa in 1946 was secretary-treasurer of the New York Labor Committee for Dewey, then running for governor. He supported Dewey in several elections. He was appointed by Dewey to the State Industrial Commission.

The disclosures came at hearings of the Crime Commission yesterday on racketeering on the waterfront. Papa's union, over which he has dictatorial control, handles the trucking to the Washington produce market, much of it from the piers.

Papa jointly with Peter Costello, business agent of his union until last month, was instrumental in shifting California produce truck-

ing from a firm called Hanson & Harding to a small trucker named A. Costa & Son. The latter firm was so unequipped to handle the big order—Sunkist, Di Giorgio and California Fruit Growers—that Costello had to lend Costa \$5,000 for equipment.

In exchange for so big a boost to his business, Angelo Costa, head of the firm, took in two partners

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Urge Attendance At Foley Square Court Today

A courtroom packed with friendly faces should greet the 13 Smith Act victims when they are brought from jail to appear at a hearing today (Tuesday) at 10:30 a.m. on motions before Judge Edward J. Dimock, it was urged yesterday by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

The next day, Wednesday, has been set by the judge for sentencing, and on that day, too, the CEDC has urged a large attendance.

Judge Dimock will be requested to release the 13 on the same bail on which they were freed before the verdict.

The CEDC noted that many relatives and friends of the 13 defendants had been barred from the courtroom last week when FBI agents and court house employees deliberately jammed the courtroom as the jury returned its verdict.

The CEDC, which has been defending the Smith Act victims since the start of their trial, advised Smith Act opponents to appear early at the Federal Courthouse in Foley Square to obtain seats.

The New York Civil Rights Congress yesterday called upon trade unionists, housewives, religious leaders, and people from from all walks of life to come to the Foley Square court tomorrow. A special appeal is made to workers to use their lunch hour for this purpose.

"You cannot be against the Smith Act," the CRC said, "without opposing all frameup verdicts under it, and without defending the right to bail for those who, having been convicted under this infamous law, are seeking to have its obvious unconstitutionality declared by the higher courts."

East Germans Jail Terrorists Trained by Nazi Ring in West

(By the Daily Worker Foreign Dept.)

The German Democratic Republic yesterday announced the smashing of an East zone section of "Liquidation, Inc.," the murder ring discovered last October in Hessen Province, American zone.

The GDR government said seven youths aged 21 to 27 had been given long prison terms after they confessed to being agents, spies and terrorists in the pay of "The Fighting Group Against Inhumanity."

So-called "Western spokesmen" instantly denounced the exposure as "propaganda," allegedly "designed to cover up the purge inside the East Zone."

Last October, a similar group was linked to the U.S. intelligence headquarters at Frankfurt-am-Main and to the "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity"—a terrorist organization centered in West Berlin, subsidized by the Ford Foundation.

The Hessen murder ring had been exposed by Hesse Prime Minister August Zinn in a speech to the Provincial Parliament on Oct. 8. Zinn revealed the conspirators numbered 1,000 to 2,000, and were mostly former officers of the Luftwaffe, the Wehrmacht and the SS.

They "had plans for intervention in internal politics. Branch 'I-F' had the job of drawing up lists of persons . . . were to be 'put out of the way' on 'X-Day'." Zinn revealed

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MARINE COOKS TO CONSIDER ACTION ON RENT CONTROL

A membership meeting of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union will hear a speaker from the Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. Thursday in the union hall, 148 Liberty St. Action on joining a save-rent-control mass delegation to Albany Feb. 3 will be proposed.

Another union which has responded to the conference's plea that "a rent increase is the same as a wage cut" is the Bakers and Confectionery Workers, AFL, Local 1. Its executive board asked

a speaker for its meeting Thursday night.

A continuations committee of the emergency conference held recently, sponsored by leaders of 72 organizations including churches, unions, civic and tenants' organizations, is functioning. Chairman of the conference is Rev. Herminio L. Perez, secretary of the Spanish Ministerial Assn. Edward Beresford, Negro leader of the Colonial Park project tenants, heads the legislative committee.

Bus Rally Called Off; Hint Agreement Near

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Officials of the CIO Transport Workers Union yesterday canceled the mass City Hall demonstration of bus strikers scheduled for this morning, hinting broadly that they expected an early end to the 27-day old strike.

Michael J. Quill, TWU president, and Matthew Guinan, president of New York Local 100, issued the following statement:

"We have been in conference for several hours with Theodore Kheel, who entered the picture at 9 p.m. last night upon his return from the Bahamas.

"Some progress is being made. At this moment we have nothing to indicate when the strike will be ended."

"We will continue the discussions tonight and up until our executive board meets at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

"We are transferring the open-air demonstration scheduled for Tuesday morning at City Hall to a closed meeting of the strikers at 2:30 Tuesday at St. Nick's Arena."

Kheel, who has often served as a mediator in major labor disputes in the city, had previously announced he would have nothing more to do with the transit situation. On resigning his post as arbitrator for the private bus industry he declared he would no longer be involved, because there were "certain basic defects in the transit labor relations situation." That was just before the strike began. He had recommended a year ago that

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'BUNDLES FOR SHOPMATES'...

"We should make a big pitch to our readers not only to build Worker routes, but to take one, two or three papers regularly each week to sell to shopmates, friends, fellow-members in organizations, neighbors," writes a leader of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

He maintains there are thousands of our readers who can and will take these additional papers if we can put over the slogan: "Make the Worker a weekly selling habit." We think he is right.

The circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker have been

confined too much to a "group of conscientious boosters," our Illinois supporter writes.

"If readers of the paper will begin to realize they all have a role in at least a minimum weekly sale of the paper, we'll begin to make some headway."

The Illinois Committee is beginning to make some headway. It is tightening up on the proper handling and sale of the 1400 Workers received weekly in Chicago and vicinity for sale through newsstands and readers, and is shooting for an increase of at least 500.

After coming through last

week with 101 Worker subs and 23 for the Daily Worker, it sent along another 43 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker yesterday.

Total thus far for Illinois readers is 245 Worker subs and 75 for the Daily Worker. This means nearly 15 percent of The Worker goal and almost a third of that for the Daily Worker, a little more than a week after the campaign's formal opening.

On Feb. 8, there will be a readers' Assembly, to be addressed by Worker news editor Rob F. Hall, which will stimulate

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California AFL Leader Warns of Anti-Labor Bills

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Daniel Del Carlo, secretary of the San Francisco AFL Building Trades Council, has issued a warning that the California legislature is aiming "... to turn back California's clock to the early 1930's in terms of labor's rights and general welfare."

The state's anti-labor forces, he says, "have launched the most concerted offensive yet attempted against the state's trade unions."

Del Carlo's warning is carried in the current issue of *Organized Labor*, the official newspaper of the Building Trades Council, which notes that Del Carlo has had "wide experience in state politics" and "is no alarmist."

The warning, which calls upon members of unions to "get back into the habit of the 1930's" and write their legislators, came as the legislature went into brief recess and the shape of the full anti-labor program began to emerge from the mountain of bills rushed across the desk in the last hours of bill-introducing session.

When the legislators go back into session Feb. 24 they will have before them the following major anti-labor measures:

- Assembly constitutional amendment No. 43, introduced by Assemblyman Harold K. Levering (R-La)—a "right to work" proposal patterned on the Nevada law outlawing union shop agreements by prohibiting an employer from signing any agreement obliging employees to be members of a union.

- ACA 44, by Assemblyman LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr. (R-Fullerton), a companion measure to the Levering proposal that would allow

BIG FLOUR MILL CLOSED BY LOSS OF CHINA MARKET

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 26.—Curtailed flour export, with the disappearance of the China market a key factor, has led to the shutdown of Mill "C" of General Mills' Sperry Division here.

The "C" mill was one of three Tacoma units capable of producing more than a million bags of flour a year. It had been operating at about half-time.

"The disappearance of the China market, inability to compete with Canada and Australia and foreign dollar shortages" were listed as causes of curtailed Northwest flour production by E. O. Boyer, San Francisco, company official.

court relief by injunction to anyone whose "rights" under the Levering amendment were violated.

- An even more sweeping proposal along the same line, introduced by Sen. Jack B. Tenney (R-La) in the upper house of the legislature. He would extend the theory into such fields as restrictive covenants by amending the state constitution to provide "inalienable rights to those associates, customers, tenants and employees ... and to dispose of property."

- A bill introduced in the state assembly by Assemblyman Marvin Sherwin (R-Oakland), one of Gov. Earl Warren's key men in the state legislature, that would outlaw so-called "coercion" of workers into joining a labor union and is aimed frankly at the union shop.

- A so-called "students' exemption" bill, introduced by Levering, which would exempt from union membership any student over the age of 16 who takes an after school or summer vacation job.

- A "hot cargo" proposal, banning all forms of secondary boycott, introduced—as in the past—by Sen. George Hatfield (R-Newman), longtime legislative spokesman for big business farm interests. Del Carlo took pains to point out some special dangers involved in the "student exemption" bill.

"These students," he said, "constitute a tremendous source of cheap labor. There is reason to believe that, if they are exempted from joining unions, they will be used to destroy union wages and conditions in seasonal industries."

Maryland CP Leader, on Eve of Jail, Says: They Can't Crush Peace Fight

A broad-shouldered Irish American workers' leader was saying goodbye to us last week. He was George Meyers, Maryland Communist leader, who had lost his appeal against a Smith Act conviction with five other Baltimore men and women.

It was a sad moment for us. Another good friend was about to become a political prisoner. But George was smiling as he bade us farewell.

"Don't worry," he told us. "They can't win. They can't crush the peace movement by locking us up. They can't make the Korea war popular this way. And they can't destroy the Maryland Communist movement by putting us away. The movement is too deeply rooted among the working people for that."

George himself has been part of the workers' struggle from the beginning. He was raised in the mining towns of the mountains of

Western Maryland, where his Irish grandparents helped found the miners' unions.

He was taught to be loyal to the workingclass and to hate scabs and other traitors from the beginning. And he has never wandered from that path.

The miner's son went into the giant Celanese rayon mill in Cumberland, Md., during the depression, and became a leader of the 10,000 workers in that mountain plant. They made him the President of the local. And the workers in other Maryland towns liked this fighting Irish American so much they made him State CIO president.

George was speaking at many strike meetings and walking on many picket lines in the 1930s and early 1940s. And he was breaking down jimcrow barriers as he built the unions. He led the fight that brought Negro workers into the Celanese mills for the first time. And he battled discrimination

against Negroes in the Glenn Martin bomber plant in Baltimore, which he had helped to organize.

George became a Communist during these struggles.

"I became a Communist in the Maryland mountains," said George. "I found that the Communists were the best fighters for the union in the Celanese mill. And they were the best fighters for the people outside. I'm proud to be a Communist and I'm proud of its leaders like William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, who have taught me so much. And I'm proud to belong to the party of Steve Nelson, who is showing such great courage in prison. I'm proud of being in the party of so many thousands of brave men and women who are fighting for peace and democracy and socialism in America today."

George has shown his courage many times. He showed it again at his trial in Baltimore last year when he refused to finger other Communist Party members. That meant "contempt" and prison—30 days in his case.

George got four years in prison; Dorothy Blumberg, attorney Maurice Braveman and Leroy Hand Wood got three years each; Regina Frankfeld two years, and Phil Frankfeld, five.

The trial was a crude frameup. Judge Chesnut, a rich old Bethlehem Steel stockholder of 78, who rode to court in a chauffeur-driven Cadillac, shut off defense witnesses quickly and finished the trial in three weeks.

The jury was drawn from a panel selected by the president of the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads and the Baltimore manager of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Co.

"So they framed us," said George. "But they don't crush the Communist Party that way. World history shows that."

Say Cop Suspected in Robbery Aided Frameup of Negro Youth

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 26.—he requested to consult a lawyer. John W. Marenger, suspended from the Oakland police force on suspicion of robbery, was one of the prosecution witnesses in the trial of Jerry Newson, Negro youth tried three times for two murders he says he never committed.

Attorney Robert Treuhaft, one of three lawyers who defended Newson, identified Marenger as the policeman who testified in an attempt to prove officers had not used "third degree" techniques on the young Negro.

Marenger, a jailer at the time, said he served Newson "T-bone steak" for dinner at the Oakland city jail. Newson, however, said Marenger threatened to whip him over the head with a hose when

As to the dinner, Newson testified he was served "mushy beans."

Treuhaft identified Marenger from his home, where he is recovering from pneumonia. Marenger and another officer, Rex E. Smith, are being investigated as the possible thieves who stole a strongbox from the Pup Cafe at 8101 MacArthur Blvd., Jan. 10.

Two other officers, John Ihnot and Richard L. Petersen, were dismissed from the force recently for using "excessive force" in breaking up a New Year's Day tavern brawl.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-2364.

REPUBLIC STEEL HAS BEST 3 MONTHS IN ITS HISTORY

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26 (FP).—The Republic Steel Corp. reports that the last three months of 1952 were among the most profitable in its history. The company's sales in 1952 totaled over \$918 million, compared with over \$1 billion in 1951. Its net profits in 1952 were over \$44 million, compared with over \$54 million in 1951.

The decline in sales and profits was due to the 54-day steel strike last summer, but the record showed the company made a swift recovery after the strike was settled. Its sales in the last quarter were about \$300 million, an annual record rate of \$1,200,000,000. The quarter produced \$3.79 a share on common stock, more than was reported for the entire first nine months.

As a result of the drop in income because of the strike, the company saved a huge sum in taxes. Its estimated federal tax for 1952 totaled \$42.6 million, including an excess profits tax of \$715,000, less a refundable amount of over \$1,000,000 arising from a carryback of unused profits credit of a subsidiary.

The company's federal income tax in 1951 was \$117.5 million, including excess profits tax of \$29 million.

Mine-Mill Defeats Raids at Coeur d'Alene

DENVER, Jan. 26.—More than 3,000 workers last week marched to the polls in the Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho, in NLRB elections spread over four days and smashed a CIO raid which has been in progress for nearly a year.

The 3-to-1 victory of Mine-Mill Local 18 was announced by the Denver office of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The total vote was: Mine-Mill, 2088; CIO, 735; AFL, 71; No union, 153.

The victory was seen as repudiation of the attack on Mine-Mill by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.).

At the Bunker Hill & Sullivan properties, Mine-Mill got 937 votes, against 412 for CIO. There were 19 "neither" votes.

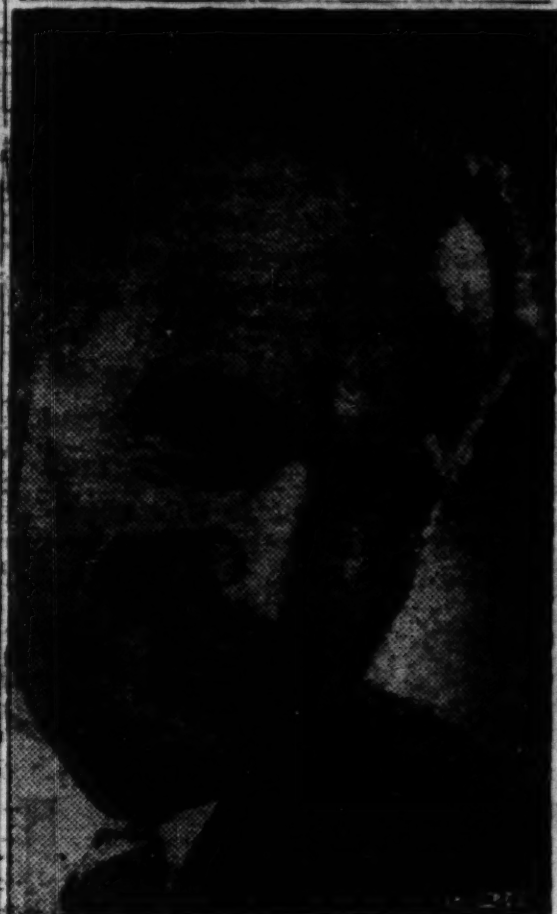
At the Sunshine properties, Mine-Mill won with 214 to 141 for CIO, with two "neither" votes. The CIO had set up a "local industrial union," which it named the "Muckers, Miners and Smeltermen's Local Industrial Union No. 1792, CIO," for the election.

One election was held for all employees of 24 smaller mines and miscellaneous properties in the district. Here Mine-Mill got 747 "yes" votes as opposed to only 129 "no" votes.

The only defeat sustained by Mine-Mill was at two smaller properties in Mullan, Idaho. At the Morning mine, 131 votes were cast for CIO, 105 for Mine-Mill, 8 for "neither." At the Lucky Friday mine, the vote was 17 for CIO, 5 for Mine-Mill.

Workers at the Morning and Lucky Friday mines did not belong to Local 18, but had been affiliated with Mine-Mill Local 9, which was not on the ballot because its leadership did not sign the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits. Don Adams, president of Local 9, had been leading a secession movement against Mine-Mill for several years.

In five craft elections at Bunker Hill & Sullivan the results were



CLARK

inconclusive, and there will be a runoff election between Mine-Mill and the AFL.

BEAT RAID IN INDIANA

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 26.—A raid of the CIO United Automobile Workers upon the International Harvester Co. plant here was defeated by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers by 488 to 357.

The election was the first to be held at Harvester chain plants since the recent strike. Five more such elections at H-I plants are in prospect as a result of the company's encouragement of decertification proceedings. The UAW-CIO was especially hopeful in this city's plant because of the considerable number of workers that returned to work before the strike was settled by the UE.

REVIVE ISSUE OF NEGRO FOR D.C. COMMISSIONER POST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The issue of a Negro District Commissioner has been revived here as a result of the resignation of F. Joseph Donohue. Donohue handed his resignation to President Eisenhower last Thursday.

Donohue, the special prosecutor who handled the government case against California labor leader Harry Bridges, was moved up to president of the District Commission last summer. At that time President Truman was pressed by the Negro weekly, the *Baltimore Afro-American*, and other Negro groups, to appoint a Negro commissioner. Truman turned down their demands.

It is pointed out here that Negroes expect Eisenhower to pay off on his promise to eradicate all jimcrow in the Capital. With Negroes comprising one-third or more

of Washington's population, it is felt there should be a more proportionate number of Negroes in official positions. Leaders here cite the fact that of 12 School Board members, only three are Negroes—all in non-salaried posts.

The District Commission has the full power of a city government and Negro civic and political leaders have long fought for a position in which they could do something about the Washington jimcrow which robs Negro citizens of most of their social and political rights.

Eisenhower now has his first opportunity to do something about the segregation he claimed to abhor in his campaign speeches, Negro leaders hold.

Donohue, after talking with Eisenhower, said the President discussed segregation with him.

Puerto Ricans Hit Biased Army Trials in Korea

"It looks like only the Negroes and the Puerto Ricans get the works when the big brass wants to discipline somebody. You didn't see 'em giving 10-year sentences to those white fliers who wouldn't go up."

A leader in the Puerto Rican community in New York, who requested that his name be withheld, gave this statement to the Daily Worker. He was referring to the recent Washington announcement that 91 Puerto Rican soldiers and officers of the 65th Regiment of the Third Division had been sentenced to prison from five years to life by court-martial for alleged refusal to fight in Korea last fall. Except for a few white top officers, the 65th Regiment is all Puerto Rican, composed of soldiers from Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican settlements in the U. S.

"I remember at the time," said

the spokesman, "the Negro soldiers in the 25th Infantry Regiment got the same deal. But last spring 979 U. S. fliers had been grounded at their own request since the start of the war. And what happened to the 22 who staged a sitdown. Light sentences of two years or less. And no big fuss about it either!"

The New York Puerto Rican revealed that feeling was high throughout the Puerto Rican communities.

"If our boys are such sorry fighters," he asked, "how come they've got 'em back in there fighting again?"

The news that the reconstituted 65th Regiment had been thrown back into the line added fuel to the flames. It was headlined in huge type across the five-column El Diario de Nueva York, a leading paper among the area's huge Puerto Rican population.

According to the International News Dispatch, datelined Jan. 25, "With the Third Division of North Americans in Korea," Maj. Gen. George W. Smythe, division commander, had declared that the 65th Regiment was reconstituted and is now engaged at the front.

The breach of discipline occurred, is alleged, during the battle of "Jackson Heights" last Oct. 28. Those sentenced included:

Sentenced to 10 years in prison: Privates Juan Lopez Rosario, Jaime Lopez Leon, Ruben Barley Espada.

Sentenced to nine years: Private Jeremias Nazario Campos.

Seven years: Privates Felix Colerado Delgado, Damaso Diaz, Federico Molinas.

Five years: Privates Leonido Robles Feliciano, Jorge Ramos Acosta, Juan Santos Rodriguez, Juan Natal, Sergio Hernandez Colon, Adain Anderson Boal, Luis Carta-

gena Ortiz, Enrique Davila, Corporal Angel M. Hernandez Rodriguez, Victor Osorio Ramos, Juan Antonio Diaz, Juan Rivera Rivera, Jose A. Ramos Perez, Enrique de Jesus Rivera, Carmelo Berrios Colon, Angel Bonilla Sullivan, Bernardo Alvarez Roldan.

Four years: Privates Eduardo Talavera Camdelario, Angelmo Sastre Nevarez, Rafael Ramos Rosario, Jose A. Ramos Garcia, Antonio Oriol, Gilberto Negron Mendez, Abraham Herrera Fontanez, Victor M. Gonzalez Orta, Antonio Garcia Roman.

Two years: Privates Ervin Machado, Apolonio Centeno Villages, Ramon Olmo Mora, Pedro Claudio Rodriguez, Nestor Beauchamp Aruz, Juan de la Cruz Lanzo Velez, Victor Melendez Alaya, Pelegrin Valdes Fernandez, Feliz Santiago Santana, Amador Negron Sanchez, Sergio Lopez, Victor

Gonzalez Marquez, and Corporals Roman Martinez Ortiz and Virgilio Nazario.

One year: Privates Juan Vasquez Soto, Antonio Rosario de Leon, Eugenio Martinez Matos, Domiciano Lopez Melendez, Nestor Negron Carabello, Pedro Guzman Ortiz, Teodoro Bonzalez Torres, Eladio Colon, Severiano Santiago Rodriguez, Bartolo Ramos Diaz, Guillermo Ortiz Colon, Jesus Nieves Crespo and Antonio Mig-nucci.

Eleven months: Privates Manuel Torres and Carmelo Melendez Rivera.

The final sentences, as announced, represented reductions from the maximum fixed by the courts-martial. Most maximum sentences ranged from five to 18 years.

U.S. State Department Okays Heavy Arms Shipments to Nazi-Directed Army in Egypt

By BERNARD BURTON

The Nazi-directed administration and army of Mohammed Naguib, Egypt's fascist dictator, has been given the blessing of the U. S. State and Defense Departments. Writing in the Jewish Sentinel of Jan. 22, Milton Friedman, Washington correspondent, revealed

that plans are already under way for "heavy arms shipments to bolster" Naguib's Nazi-Fascist regime.

Friedman, correspondent for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, reported that "the Defense Department is praising the Naguib government" in briefing talks to U. S. Army commanding officers. Naguib's Nazi-backed power grab, Friedman wrote, was described as a "move to end corruption in the Egyptian army."

The correspondent also disclosed that the State Department has under consideration "NATO membership for Egypt."

A defense accord with Egypt at the earliest possible moment is demanded by U. S. strategists who see that country as a potential strong point around which to rally the Arab league nations," Friedman wrote.

Friedman also reported "much talk in official circles about a possible visit by Naguib to Washington to see Eisenhower before the end of the winter."

Official Washington statements, however, Friedman noted, are strangely quiet about the ex-Nazis who are Naguib's principal advisers.

"The leading adviser to Naguib," Friedman wrote, "is the Nazi Lt. Gen. Wilhelm Fahrenbacher. Herr Fahrenbacher was a corps commander in Hitler's army during World War II and for a while was held by the French as a war criminal."

(Yesterday's Daily Worker disclosed other Nazi advisers to Naguib, among them Hans Eichmann, who boasted of slaughtering 5,000,000 Jews.)

ASSOCIATES

"Among his associates," Friedman continued, "is Major Gen. Oscar Munzel, who was a great favorite of the German officer caste. Another member of the German military who plans an important part in the Egyptian Army is Gerhard Mertins. He is a veteran of the German air invasion of Crete and was a battalion commander during the Nazi offensive in Western Europe. He now teaches specially selected Egyptian units parachute tactics for use against Israel. The number of German militarists in Egypt is a closely guarded secret, but it is known that Egypt established an office in Germany to recruit veterans of the Afrika Korps of the

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Arab Communists in Egypt on Trial for Urging Unity with Jews

TEL AVIV, Israel, Jan. 26.—An Egyptian military trial was opened in the city of Azeh against 46 Arabs, charged with being Communists who advocated Arab-Jewish unity against the common oppressor. Azeh is a city under martial occupation by the forces of Egyptian dictator Mohammed Naguib.

The accused are also charged with spreading false rumors aimed at demoralizing the people and the fighting forces when the war was on against Israel. According to information from Cairo, the Egyptian administration in Azeh had claimed the discovery of Communist groups in the city with a "wide network" in the Arab countries and Israel.

The reported aim of the defendants was to convince Arabs and Jews to unite against the occupation forces of Egypt, Trans-Jordan and Syria in Palestine.

150 Women Sign Plea For Amnesty for '11'

An appeal for amnesty for the 11 leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act was made to the White House recently by 150 women in many parts of the country, it was announced yesterday by the Families of Smith Act Victims.

Among signers of the letter are: Nora Stanton, Charlotta A. Bass, Elzodia N. Berry, Clara Bratman, Dorothy Brewster, Sara N. Claghorn, Lucile Costa, Marian R. Davis, Helena Dobson, Margaret M. Donaldson, Pat Evans, Gertrude Evans, Corrine Fisher, Lucille Flint, Barbara Giles, Lillian B. Gilke.

Also: Florence Gowgiol, Emma C. W. Gray, Dorothy M. Hayes, Sondra Hershhorn, Grace Hutchins, Mrs. Albert E. Kahn, Dorothy Knight, Helen Kunnapp, Margaret I. Lamont, Sarah H. Lesser, Meridel Le Sueur, Harriet Magil, Mary Phillips, Rosalie L. Pinckney, Marian Raymond, Zerlina Reeder.

Also: Bertha C. Reynolds, Eslanda Goode Robeson, Anna Rochester, Annette T. Rubinstein, Rose Russell, Vida D. Scudder, Louise Pettibone Smith, Minna B. Sobel, Mary Southard, Mrs. Blanche Taylor, Valerie Lee Taylor, Bernice A. Torin, Lelia Wallace, Anita Whitney, Helen Wortis.

"We have confidence," says the letter, "in the ability of the American people to shop around in the free market of political ideas. We do not believe they need any political police to 'protect' them from contact with any political advocacy. To prosecute and imprison people for exercising their rights

to freedom of speech and belief is contrary to the constitutional guarantees of the Bill of Rights."

The letter further states that the signers are "disturbed by the fact that our country has re-created today the hated and feared status of the political prisoner, and that the wives and children of these people have become the victimized families of the politically persecuted."

R. W. France to Bring IWO Suit On Tenant Oath

Royal W. France, civil rights attorney, has been retained by the International Workers Order to bring an injunction suit against the New York Housing Authority restraining it from evicting public housing tenants who refuse to sign a "loyalty" oath.

Joining with France in the action, said an IWO official, and representing some individual members of IWO, will be Tom Jones, Negro attorney of Brooklyn.

Low-income federally financed project dwellers have been given to Feb. 1 to sign oath forms on pain of eviction, in the New York Housing Authority's application of the Cwism Act, whose constitutionality will be challenged.

Charles E. Wilson Is Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate today confirmed Charles E. Wilson as Defense Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate pressed toward confirmation of Charles E. Wilson as defense secretary today after Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson warned the appointment may prove "quite embarrassing" to President Eisenhower. Confirmation was expected momentarily.

Johnson told the Senate he would vote to confirm Wilson because he thinks Eisenhower should have "the type of man" he wants to run the military establishment. But the Texas Democrat said he has "strong misgivings" about the wisdom of the choice.

Paraphrasing some of Wilson's own words, Johnson said the Defense Department and CM have "mutual interests."

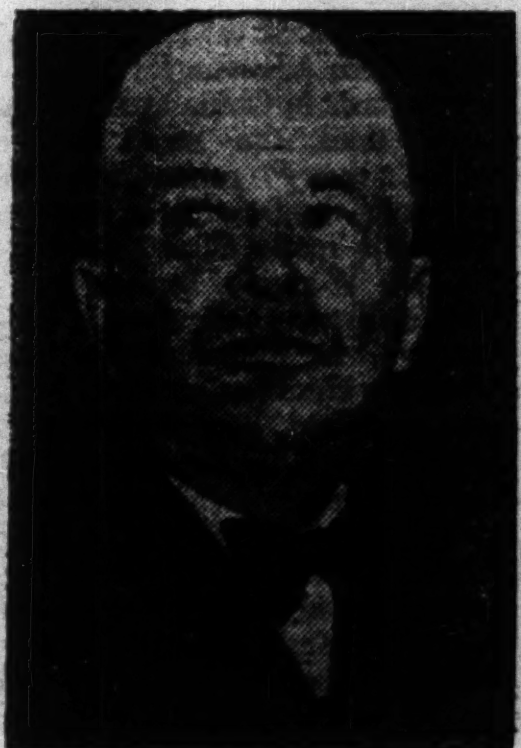
"Yet," he said, "frequently what is good for one is not good for the other, and vice-versa."

Senate Republican leader Robert A. Taft threatened to keep the chamber in session into the night to get a vote.

Wilson has agreed to sell his \$2,674,000 worth of General Motors stock.

Taft said that after Wilson is confirmed he expects Eisenhower to submit the names of the defense secretary's top aides, at least two of whom face rough going over the stocks issue. They are Army Secretary-designate Robert T. B. Stevens and Harold E. Talbott, prospective Air Secretary.

Sen. Wayne L. Morse (Ind-Ore), argued Wilson did not have "the



WILSON

sensitivity to ethical standards" needed in the defense post. He said Wilson will continued to have an "indirect interest" in CM because of his family's holdings.

Morse, who asserted that Wilson was neither "indispensable" nor a "superman," drew a laugh from the crowded galleries when he recalled that Wilson complained it would cost him \$600,000 in capital gains taxes to dispose of his stock.

"Why, you'd think we were taking his trousers off," Morse said as the spectators roared.

Later today, Sen. Morse collapsed in a lobby back of the Senate chamber. Details of his condition were not known immediately.

COMING in the weekend Worker FACTS ON ANTI-SEMITISM

This coming weekend Worker will carry a number of pieces exposing the real source of the anti-Semitic danger. They will expose the fabrications being spread by war plotters about so-called "anti-Semitism" in the Socialist lands. One article will also deal with the question of Zionism and the Jewish people.

Order your copies now from The Worker circulation office, 35 East 12th St., New York City, eighth floor.

China Also Is on Guard Against Wall Street's Project 'X' Spies

PEOPLE'S CHINA also expects the worst from the Eisenhower Administration. The appointment of Lieut. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, an expert on airborne operations, to replace infantryman Gen. James Van Fleet as Eighth Army chief will hardly be considered by Peking a preliminary step to peace overtures.

Already the Chinese and Koreans have announced the capture of a number of agents and spies parachuted behind the lines in Korea. The New York Times report (1-24-52) indicated that public trials of such agents might be held in China and North Korea as they are now being held in the European People's Democracies.

This probability can be said to be almost a certainty. The rejection by Eisenhower and Dulles of Premier Stalin's offer to meet Eisenhower and cooperate to end the war in Korea; the reiteration by both Eisenhower and Dulles of their intention to "liberate" China and to win a military settlement in Korea; the briefing of Gen. Taylor by Eisenhower just before Taylor's departure and the "coincidence" of Gen. Collins' arrival in Korea simultaneously with Taylor—all these developments could hardly generate an atmosphere conducive to resuming the truce talks.



Moreover, the Chinese have been watchful of what has been going on among the overseas Chinese, especially in the United States and U. S. satellite countries. The campaigns of terror unleashed in these countries by local authorities and Kuomintang agents have had many purposes. But one, of which Peking is no doubt aware, is to recruit agents and spies. These are to be trained and parachuted or landed by ships on the China mainland.

Fresh in the memory of Peking authorities is the spy ring which was broken up in the summer of 1951. On Aug. 17, 1951, seven spies were convicted, two sentenced to death, and the rest to prison terms ranging from five years to life. The evidence and their confessions proved them to have been in the service of U. S. intelligence. They were: Antonio Riva, 55, Peking agent of the James Walter and

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Sons Company in Tientsin, Fascist Party members and former Italian Fascist, Japanese Imperialist, and Kuomintang secret agent.

Rinichi Yamaguchi, 47, Japanese, editor Chinese-index at the French Book Store in Peking, from 1938 special agent of the Japanese intelligence service.

Tarciscio Martina, 64, Italian, graduate Vatican Monastery, former Bishop of the Catholic Hsien parish in Hopei Province, from 1947 an intelligence operative for Japan, Chang Kai-shek and the U.S.A.

Henri Vetch, 52, French, manager of the French Book Store in Peking, U.S. intelligence agent.

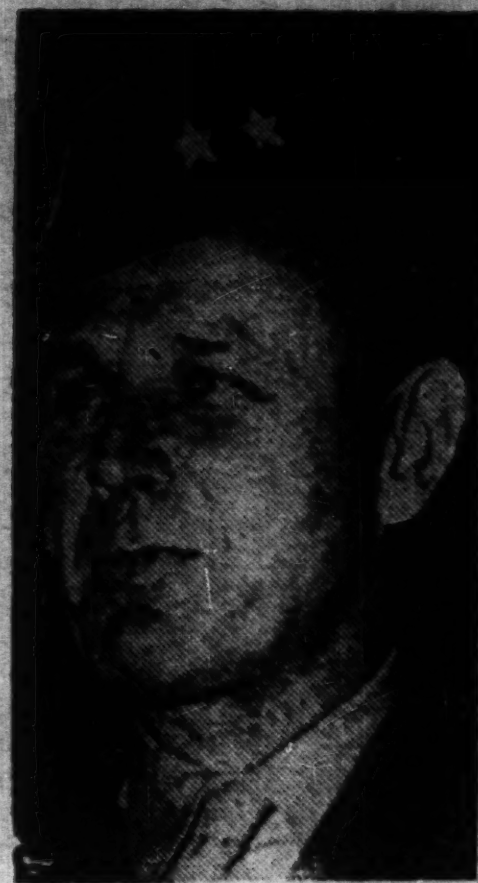
Quirino Victor Lucy Gerli, 56, Italian, manager of Jardine Matheson and Company, Ltd., member Italian Fascist Party, from 1943 spied for Japan.

Walter Genthner, 39, German, agent in Peking of Robert Bosch Company, Ltd., a Nazi, agent for U. S. intelligence since 1945.

Ma Hsin-ching, 31, Chinese, assisted Gerli in collecting data.

The co-ordinator of the activities of these agents was said to be 59-year-old David Dean Barrett, "holding the rank of Colonel in the U. S. Army, a military attache of the former U. S. Embassy in Peking." Barrett spoke Chinese fluently, headed the so-called "observation" group that went to Yenan to confer with Mao Tse-tung during the war against Japan.

In addition to espionage, this ring was charged with attempted assassination. The evidence, which included a 60-mm. Stokes trench mortar, mortar shells, ammunition and guns, letters to and instructions from Barrett, charts and dossiers of leading Chinese personalities complete down to the number of their automobile licenses, telephones, et cetera, showed the ring planned to fire the mortar at the rostrum of a government building in a big public Peking square during the National Day Cer-



TAYLOR

emony on October 1, 1950. Standing on that rostrum would be Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh and

Chinese security police got other government leaders. Wind of the plot, seized Riva, Yamaguchi and three others on Sept. 28, 1950. Thereafter, painstaking investigation unravelled the entire plan, led to break-up of the ring.

But it was a narrow escape. A few days delay might have brought disaster to Mao, Chu and other Peking leaders. The Chinese will hardly forget this incident, especially now that John Foster Dulles, author of Project X, and spy-master General Walter Bedell Smith are the chiefs of Eisenhower's Department of State.

Chinese Know the Difference Between Missionaries and Spies

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING.

STORIES of this mistreatment of Western missionaries and foreign priests in China are nothing more than the usual refuse which every retreating tide leaves on the beaches of history. This was made clear to me by Dr. Hu Wen-yao, former president of the Catholic Aurora University in Shanghai. The Catholic churches, as Hu Wen-yao explained, have been entirely controlled by foreign priests, mainly French Jesuits; a few of these still remain in Peking. More than 100 are still in Shanghai together with nearly 100 Chinese priests who were educated from childhood by the Jesuits in Latin and French, and know almost nothing of Chinese.

A French Father Superior has controlled all these priests until now. Many are still obeying the injunction of Msgr. Ripert, the Vatican Inter-Nuncio and former ambassador to the Kuomintang government who in 1949 sent letters to every Bishop: "You must not cooperate with the devils. You must hold firm against the devils. You must try to use every means for the downfall of the devils' authority."

In this spirit, many Catholic priests are still telling their parishioners to oppose the new government, to hasten Chiang Kai-shek's return, to back the American side in the Korean war.

Dr. Hu added: "Our government is so broadminded that it will not interfere in our churches and therefore permits these statements to be made." But what is happening is a movement within the church to change the priests and to replace them.

OF COURSE, where Catholic priests depart from their religious function to become actual spies—and the prosecution of activities must always be based

on concrete proof—the government acts as it would against any agent of the Kuomintang.

Dr. Hu told of his very good friend, the former rector of the Aurora University, Father Germain, of whom it was discovered that he had written to the French authorities saying: "Every gain for the Catholic Church here is a gain in French influence." It was further discovered that in the 1927 student demonstrations against the Japanese, Father Germain had turned over a student leader to the French police for punishment, and they in turn handed him over to the Japanese authorities, who murdered him. Father Germain admitted the truth of these matters and apologized to the Chinese authorities. He was not mistreated during a two-week detention; he was just asked to leave China.

Similar cases have occurred among Protestant missionaries, many of whom were intimately tied with the Kuomintang leaders and American and British foreign firms. A great many of them could not distinguish between their spiritual functions and their temporal prejudices and convictions.

Dr. Chen Chung-kwei, of the Chungking Theological School, told a typical story of one western missionary who moaned after the Liberation: "All our work is now a failure." Dr. Chen said he replied: "Your work was to spread the Gospel. Those who believed still believe." To which the missionary replied: "But they are anti-American..." Dr. Chen came back: "But your work was to convert us to becoming Christians, not to become American citizens." The missionary continued to moan: "We have failed."

A CANADIAN FRIEND among us asked about certain missionaries whose expulsion from China has treated a stir, such as Stuart Allen.



CHIANG KAI-SHEK was booted out of China by the Chinese, who also ferreted out Chiang's agents and spies, among whom were some posing as missionaries.

Dr. Chen had known Stuart Allen well. Before the Liberation, the latter had enjoyed a very high post, and his friendship with the highest Chinese circles gave him many privileges, especially in the sale of supplies. The People's Government stopped this practice and asked Dr. Allen to account for

all supplies and sales. He came to ask Dr. Chen's advice, but when he discovered that his Chinese friend was favorable to the new government, Dr. Allen became most bitter.

When the workers of his staff insisted on receiving back-pay, the government stepped in to protect him, and finally asked him to leave. It was the case of a man who could not adjust himself to a new attitude toward accounts and towards staff which the New China demands.

The name of Stockwell was mentioned — a missionary who had entertained U. S. senators at secret meetings in his home, and with whom the U. S. Army had left quite a store of military equipment. After the Liberation, he was found to be busily engaged in typing out and distributing "Voice of America" reports.

On the other hand, there were some missionaries who got into lesser difficulties such as Dreyden Phelps, in whose attic were found the baggage of other people, containing arms. The case was adequately explained, but the theological students felt that Phelps had better go. There were others who went home because they felt it was time to do so for they wished to tell the truth about the New China.

Dr. W. T. Wu put the matter very concisely: "There is no longer any need of foreigners because we Chinese Christians want to run our own churches, and we are perfectly able to do so. The Reform movement, to which 340,000 Chinese Christians have responded by the end of September, is based on three propositions: Self support which means that the churches stand on their own feet without western financial ties; Self-Government, which means that the Chinese themselves administer their churches though foreign missionaries can remain in China in lesser capacities, and finally,

Propagation of the Gospel by the Chinese ministers to the Chinese people.

"I have been a Christian for 30 odd years," W. T. Wu continued, "and I have passed through many storms and have been improved. Together with other Christians, I have come to a new and purer Christianity. Chinese Christians are now in a better position to see the pure teachings of Jesus and use them for the New World."

Dr. Chen Chung-kwei put it this way: "The real work of making Christians goes on. I am grateful to the missionaries for making me a Christian, and also grateful that they failed to make me loyal to the United States government. They tried but failed, for I am Chinese."

White Chauvinism Issue in Steel Union Election

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Richard Davidson, candidate for regional director here of the United Steelworkers of America, is reported drawing heavy support among the area's 40,000 members. He is running against Charles Ford the incumbent. Davidson resigned his staff post to run for the post. Voting will take place Feb. 10.

Much of the support for Davidson is based on the widespread resentment to the regime of Ford, who is charged with maintaining a virtually lily-white district officialdom. Only one of 19 paid staff men is a Negro, although an estimated 35 percent of the membership in the region are Negro.

Among the locals campaigning openly for Davidson is the 8,000-member union in Baldwin Locomotive works. Most local presidents are also reported for Davidson.

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INVITATIONS TO SLAUGHTER

PRESS REPORTS FROM Seoul on Monday described what the headline writers called "biggest U.S. Assault in '53" against the Korean and Chinese defenders.

The assault was beaten back after four-and-a-half hours of what a wounded U.S. infantryman described as "pure hell."

It is still not known how many Americans were killed or maimed for life in that action. But one phase of it must strike the average American with horror.

The press says "the costly assault was billed as 'a raid.'" "MIMEOGRAPHED PROGRAMS IN FANCY COVERS" were distributed "TO DOZENS OF INVITED GUESTS AND CORRESPONDENTS."

These "guests" then occupied "observation posts"—presumably equipped with loge seats!—from which they watched the slaughter.

The affair recalls Sen. Wayne Morse's address after a tour of Korea. "I do not scare easily, but I have come home a frightened man; frightened about this issue of peace, frightened because I believe that too many in our American military establishment have accepted the assumption—and it is an assumption—that World War III is inevitable."

With such an attitude dominating the thinking of the Pentagon and the brass in the field, it is not surprising that every soldier should be regarded as expendable, and that the sacrifice of such expendables should be a "show."

MASS MURDERER AT LARGE

WHEN MOHAMMED NAGUIB established his dictatorship in Egypt six months ago, the United Nations World said it "bore the earmarks of a Hitlerite putsch." Now the disclosures are coming out that the Hitlerites were right there with Naguib. One of his "military advisers" is Hans Eichmann, the man who boasted in 1945, "I have destroyed five million Jews."

Even more shocking is the fact that Naguib's fascist government, backed by Nazi criminals, is now getting favored treatment in Washington. Plans are in the works for arms shipments to Cairo. The Naguib dictatorship is praised by the Defense Department in its briefing of U.S. army officers. Washington is rife with talk that Naguib may visit Eisenhower soon, and that Egypt will be proposed for membership in the North Atlantic alliance.

Meanwhile the Israel government protests, although softly, that Naguib is getting more arms than Israel, and pleads that the Israeli government is a more reliable "ally" in Washington's cold war plans. To prove his "loyalty," Moshe Sharett, Israeli foreign minister, is quiet about the reappearance of killers of Jews, with Washington's approval, right across the border in Egypt.

Instead, Sharett spreads the big lie about "Communist anti-Semitism" when he knows full well that the Socialist countries are the only ones which have made anti-Semitism and all forms of racism a crime. Sharett's policies, as well as those of the top Zionist leaders here, are being applauded by every anti-Semitic, pro-fascist war plotter.

What is needed now is the unity of Jew and non-Jew, of Zionist and non-Zionist among the Jewish masses, to put a halt to the drive to fascism and war which is the breeding ground of anti-Semitism. And the source of that drive lies in the cold war plans which are masterminded in Washington.

W. L. WHITE'S OFFER

THE LETTER WHICH W. L. White sent to the New York Times (Friday, Jan. 22) unfolds once more the horror in the Rosenberg frameup. Referring to himself as a member of the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, White promises that he and his friends will fight to save the Rosenbergs' lives if they will provide the FBI with a "confession" which the FBI would have to approve as "a full and complete confession."

It was Julius Rosenberg himself who tried to tell the civilized world from his death cell just what the FBI political police—and people like W. L. White of the American Civil Liberties Union—want him to do. He wrote:

"The court wanted me to confess crimes I did not do, to bear false witness against innocent people and to allow myself to be used to create anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda."

The terrible meaning here is plain. The authorities—and White of the ACLU—offer life to the Rosenbergs as individuals if they will "finger" political victims ON A MASS SCALE for the prisons and the electric chair.

It is up to every one to visit all community leaders, organizations, churches, synagogues, unions, etc., to get Americans of all political beliefs or beliefs on the Rosenberg trial, to urge clemency of President Eisenhower.



THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRAGUE TRIAL (II) Where Anti-Semitism Is a Crime

By LOUIS HARAP

Following is the second of a series of articles by Dr. Louis Harap, managing editor of "Jewish Life" and author of "Social Roots of the Arts," on the recent Prague trial of traitors and saboteurs. The articles were first published in "Jewish Life."

In the previous article, Dr. Harap quoted S. Dingol, editor of the Jewish Day, as writing Dec. 6 about the Prague trial: "At the trial there was not one single word referring to the 'Jewishness' of the accused. There was reference simply to their 'ionism' and 'bourgeois nationalism'."

Then Dr. Harap continues:

The absence of any reference to Jews as such is easy to understand. In the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, anti-Semitism is a crime against the state, explicitly written into the constitution, together with a prohibition against all forms of racism and discrimination. What is more, this prohibition against anti-Semitism and racism is enforced.

The truth is that the general press and leaders of middle class Jewish life, in their zeal to further hysterical war propaganda against the socialist countries, have promoted certain confusions that are not entirely innocent.

Hatred of socialism, of the Soviet Union, of those who are fighting for negotiations and mutual concessions between the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve a desperately needed peace have led these forces to give the impression that anti-Zionism is tantamount to anti-Semitism, that opposition to the Ben Gurion government is anti-Israel.

In the course of this trial, the Czechoslovak press made quite clear that it considered Zionism an evil force. It is hard to deny them justification for this view in the light of the revelations of the Prague trial about the use of Zionist organizations for espionage. But Rude Pravo, official Czechoslovak Communist organ, on Nov. 25, 1952, reaffirmed the Communist Party's implacable condemnation of anti-Semitism:

"It (the Party) must fight against Zionism. Lenin already pointed out that anti-Semitism and Zionism, or any form of fostering Jewish exceptionalism, are

only head and tail of the same coin. Our Party has always emphasized that anti-Semitism is hostile to the working class, that it is base and beneath human dignity."

The editorial goes on to say: "Our Party, as a consistently internationalist Party, always fought against anti-Semitism." Slausky had in fact used this hatred of anti-Semitism to further his designs. The Prague radio has stated that Slausky "was well aware that anti-Semitism is foreign to the principles of a Communist country. Nevertheless, he used his anti-Semitic argument as camouflage to protect his anti-state espionage center."

In other words, Zionism is an ideology that is held by some Jews—and, it must be emphasized, opposed for a variety of reasons by many others, including certain Jewish religious groups, thousands of Israeli citizens and even by bourgeois assimilationists among wealthy Jews all over the world (for instance, the American Jewish Committee) and also by Communists.

Hence, it is simply untrue to equate anti-Zionism with anti-Semitism, for what anti-Zionism opposes is an ideology and not Jews as such. To hold otherwise is to assert something as absurd as, "anti-Republicanism is anti-Americanism" or "anti-jimcrow is anti-American" or "to be anti-Tory is to be anti-British" or "anti-Malanism is anti-South Africa."

JEWS AS LEADERS

Similarly, the current hysterical views about the Prague trial try to give the impression that the strong condemnation of the Ben Gurion regime expressed in Czechoslovakia is to be interpreted as anti-Israel and even anti-Semitic. But this, too, is absurd, as becomes evident when one would say, "To be anti-Truman is to be anti-American" or

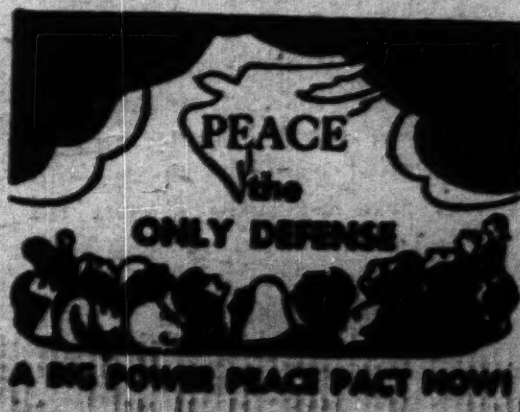
"to be anti De Gasperi is to be anti-Italian," and so on.

In the New York Post of Dec. 23, 1952, Seymour Freiden wrote an article full of outright lies about the People's Democracies in which he states: "As in Nazi Germany, being a Jew has become synonymous with a crime against the State." The malicious falsity of this statement is obvious, among other things, from the hard fact that many leaders of the People's Democracies are Jewish. Here are some of these Jewish officials:

In Czechoslovakia, Minister of Justice Stefan Reitz; at least seven members of the Central Committee of the Czech Communist Party; Dr. Gertruda Sekaninova-Cartikova, head of the Czech UN delegation at the current General Assembly. In Poland, Yakub Berman, third on the national list of candidates to the Sejm (Parliament) in the recent elections; Hilary Minc, Vice-Premier and head of the State Commission for Economic Planning; Zambrowski, together with the first two, a member of the Polish Politburo. In Romania, Bugitch, successor as Foreign Minister to the discredited Ana Pauker; at least four members of the Central Committee of the Romanian Workers' (Communist) Party. In Hungary, President Matyas Rakosi and his two chief aides, Erno Gero and Zoltan Vass.

Consider: Jews occupy some of the highest and most important positions in the socialist countries. What anti-Semitic government has ever placed Jews in the highest posts? What sense can there be in the accusation that these countries are "officially anti-Semitic"; more, that they have now stepped into Hitler's shoes in relation to the Jewish people?

The Czech people's democracy is an implacable enemy of anti-Semitism and Zionism. It is no secret that Communists have always opposed Zionism as a reactionary ideology. The anti-Zionism that has emerged from the Prague trial is nothing new. Much as it may horrify many well-intentioned followers of Zionism, what was exposed was that Zionist organizations and individuals lent themselves to treasonable activity against the Czechoslovak people under the instigation primarily of U. S. intelligence.



Dewey Backer

(Continued from Page 1)
in 1945, both truck drivers then earning about \$55 a week. They were Michael A. Moretti and Salvatore Padula (the latter died in 1951). Each was granted a third of the profits although they did not put a penny into the business.
The Costa firm expanded to net a clear profit of more than \$600,000 in the seven years the deal was in operation, and some \$200,000 to each of the two "partners." It was shown, however, that both Moretti, a relative of Papa, and Padula continued to live in their \$45 a month apartments with a

FOR SALE Building Materials Business

Here is an example of a business just waiting for the proper, merchandise-minded owner to revive the thriving trade it once enjoyed. Father and son are partners in this business. The father is well past the retirement age and the son is better equipped for other lines of business and consequently has not been interested in maintaining this one. Several important franchises now dropped, could be renewed by a new owner. Much trade, perforce, has gone to other construction yards—the closest of which is 14 miles distant.

Approximately 3 acres of land on the main street two blocks from the center of town and 3 buildings, including a sawmill, are offered. There is complete equipment including all necessary implements for the processing and handling of all building materials. Woods nearby are heavy with hardwood and a few years ago this business employed 50 men full time. There are 5 trucks and a semi-trailer, which while not the latest models, are in good operating condition.

This business, based on previous earnings is capable of a yearly gross of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The buildings and land, machinery, equipment and inventory are worth almost twice the sale price. Priced right for an aggressive administrator who knows a bargain, this business is being offered for \$37,100.—No. 2M-9617, in care of Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y. 3.

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truck driver's living standard. Moretti drew only wages and turned over the huge sums of money to Papa. Padula's share of the proceeds went to Costello.

Neither Padula nor Moretti kept bank accounts. They held the cash in safe deposit boxes. The commission showed, for example that on the very day Padula visited his safe deposit box, Costello deposited \$2,000 or more in his bank.

Moretti had another way of transferring the money to the man for whom he fronted—a \$3,000 annual Christmas present for the seven years, and at least one acknowledged \$25,000 "loan."

But Moretti, hardly able to suppress a smile at yesterday's hearing, maintained stoutly that "every cent" was his. Asked why he didn't put the huge amounts of money in a bank, he said he didn't trust banks, kept only part of his money in safe deposit boxes and most of it under a loose board in the floor of his apartment. He insisted he wanted the money "where I could always lay my hands on it."

WIDOW'S ANSWER

Testimony was brought out that Padula's widow, when asked if she ever knew her husband drew a total of \$200,000 from a business, advised the questioning detective to have his head examined. She pointed to her surroundings and asked if he thought she'd live in that poverty and sickness if she had such money.

As the hearing went on, the story dovetailed into another one—of the disclosure that the treasury of Papa's union was short \$37,000, when a rare audit of its fund was made in 1949.

The shortage was discovered by an auditor of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters general office who, however, was held off with the claim that there were bonds covering the missing funds in a safe deposit box.

It was also revealed that the local's secretary-treasurer, Arthur A. Dorf, "borrowed" \$5,000 in one case and \$500 in another to pay down on a New Jersey farm he had purchased for himself. This came to the attention of the local's executive board members only in 1950 with the claim that it was borrowed and would be paid back.

RECALLS EXPENSES

While the International's Auditor was held off, Papa drew from funds in Moretti's safe deposit box or under his apartment floor to make up the shortage. But some time later, Papa brought a statement to the executive board of an alleged list of expenses he "recalled" he had, but for which he did not submit vouchers, amounting to \$23,960.

The executive board ordered the money reimbursed without as much as having the list of alleged expenditures filed, while the rest of \$37,000 was termed "union expenses" plus the \$5,000 Dorf acknowledged he still owed Local 202. Dorf, despite such unauthorized "borrowing," is still secretary-treasurer of Local 202 but was reported too ill to testify yesterday.

Another lush source of income was disclosed for Peter Costello, who last month resigned as business agent. For nearly 20 years he has been "solicitor" for the Joseph A. Marcel, collecting agency, that has a monopoly of collecting (at 7 percent of the proceeds) the bills of the loaders in the Washington Market.

It was shown that at "wages," first \$200 then \$300 then \$400 a week, plus \$50 weekly expenses plus bonuses, Costello did no work for the outfit. He merely had the job, he explained, of seeing to it that no loader drops the account with the company.

As business agent of the union, with his brother long a power in Local 202, there wasn't the slightest difficulty in insuring that no loader in the Washington Market ever dropped his account.

Marcel, in his testimony, asked how he could explain paying out an average of \$15,000 a year for 20 years for no work of any sort, said his business had been thriving with that arrangement and he considered it money well spent. Costello was the original founder of the collection agency and merely

handed its operation over to his former bookkeeper.

The operations of the Marcel outfit bear a close resemblance to the Service Collection Agency set up by a Costa & Son, described in previous hearings, in which John (Cockeye) Dunn, the executed killer, had a man on the payroll as an "employee" who did nothing but took a third of the proceeds. It was shown that Dunn's widow drew the checks as late as February, 1952, more than four years after her husband was executed.

A Costa on the witness stand gave the appearance of a trucker who, stricken by fear, permitted two thirds of the proceeds of one business and a third of another he owned to go to mobsters. But he was a very reluctant witness and several times sought to justify his deal. Under the arrangement, his third of the business, thanks to the Papa-Costello and Dunn mob's cooperation, was far more profitable than the business he had before 1945. His Service Collection agency has a monopoly of collections for the pier public loaders—a monopoly he couldn't have without the Dunn mob.

A surprise witness, but one who refused to give a single important answer, was Eddie J. McGrath, who was one of Dunn's chief partners and actually took over his mob after the execution. He was believed missing, but he turned up from Florida. He was questioned as to his own part in the Hintz murder for which Dunn was executed, but he refused to answer.

East Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

that the card-index of persons to be liquidated included the names of about 120 leading Social-Democrats, including Erich Ollenhauer, Chairman of the Party. Said Zinn: "The money and the weapons were supplied to the organization by an American who superintended the training courses, and he was supplied with carbon copies of the card-index entries."

Under questioning of Hessen security authorities, conspirators admitted that a special super-branch known as "Operation West Berlin" was functioning under orders to carry out acts of sabotage and assassination in the German Democratic Republic.

In announcing the break-up of the gang, the GDR authorities said:

"Seduced and incited, these men became willing agents of the agents, spies and terrorists of the Anglo-American imperialists." They were said to have been indoctrinated in "an underground organization with the Nazis formed of Hitler Youth in the closing days of the war."

The group was said to have set forest fires, spied on the military forces, and attempted to steal government secrets.

During the trial, the youths confessed, it was said, and "were brought to the realization of how badly and falsely they acted against the working class in the German Democratic Republic."

Some of them blamed the broadcasts of RIAS, the U.S.-controlled West Berlin radio station, it was said.

Deportation Stay Obtained for Mrs. Figueiredo

Action in securing a stay until Feb. 2 prevented the deportation to Portugal last week of Eulalia Figueiredo. The stay was obtained in the Federal Court of Appeals after a writ of habeas corpus was denied by Federal District Court Judge Clancy. It was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The denial of the writ is being appealed and Mrs. Blanch Freedman, N. Y. attorney, is representing Mrs. Figueiredo.

Mrs. Figueiredo is well known in New England for her years of textile, shoe and garment union activity.

Egypt

(Continued from Page 3)

late Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

(Yesterday's Daily Worker reported estimates of European papers that there are about 600 former high Nazis in the Middle East, with the largest concentration in Cairo. Here liaison is maintained with the anti-Jewish ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, Hitler's most active supporter in the Middle East during World War II.)

"Already the Germans have succeeded in placing key agents in the highest levels of the Egyptian government," Friedman wrote. Among them is Hans Voss, former SS general, who is chief of the Egyptian Planning Board. Voss was chief of the Central Armament office in Hitler's Reich and was in charge of the Skoda munition works in Czechoslovakia during the Nazi occupation.

Friedman declared that "Israel is gravely concerned" over Washington's backing of the Nazi-Fascist dictatorship in Egypt. Israeli government and top Zionist spokesmen have complained that Nagaib is getting more arms than Israel.

Nevertheless, Israeli government leaders have issued loud statements about a non-existent "Communist anti-Semitism" while playing down the Nazi threat in the neighboring country of Egypt—a threat to both the Arab and Jewish masses who seek peace and real independence.

(The Egyptian government charged yesterday that Israeli troops had crossed into Egyptian territory and had killed five Arabs.)

Transit

(Continued from Page 1)

the companies and the city work out ways and means of granting the bus workers a 40-hour week.

Last December, when the TWU convention declared it would stop fare collections on the bus lines, Kheel threatened to break the job-action with an injunction.

Exactly who called the arbitrator back from his Bahamas vacation is not clear. Union officials say the decision to recall him was agreed on by the company and the union.

Earlier Quill declared the union would not agree to "any speed-up of its bus workers as outlined in the Public Service Commission report" issued last week. He added, "We do not think the public will sit idly by as such service cutting is put into effect."

The PSC report said there were two ways to grant the demands of the workers: increased fares or more operating "economies" and cuts in service.

Mayor Impellitteri and City Council President Rudolph Halley both said the city was not considering raising the fares. As for the PSC proposal that the city also "forgive" its taxes on the bus companies, Halley declared:

"As I said a month ago, the bus companies use the city streets and receive the services of the police, fire, sanitation and other city departments. Yet the report asks the city to give up its taxes while the state, which collects taxes and gives no service to the companies, is excused."

While discussions between union and company lawyers continue, the strikers are maintaining full picket lines at the bus garages. There is nothing to indicate the strike action will be relaxed until a definite solution is agreed on.

New Atomic Blasts Set for Nevada in March

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A new series of atomic tests in Nevada will be launched next March, including the biggest "live" troop maneuvers yet, it was stated here today by the Atomic Energy Commission.

60th Strike

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 26.—Members of Teamsters and Chauffeurs Local 236, AFL, continued a strike at the atomic energy project near here today despite an order from their international union to end it. An estimated 800 are out.

Members of the union have been trying to organize timekeepers over the opposition of construction firms.

It was the 60th strike at the project since construction began in January 1950.

Circulation

(Continued from Page 1)

late the campaign further. And on March 20, the Committee expects to be winding up a successful campaign with Howard Fast, novelist and one of the stockholders of The Worker and Daily Worker, as guest at a steak dinner. Ace circulation builders will be honored at this dinner.

CORRECTION

The Worker circulation campaign in the Bronx will be launched formally at a birthday rally at the Carver Bookshop, 1301 Boston Road, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7. A typographical error in yesterday's story on Bronx Worker canvassing made it appear it would be this Saturday, and gave the name of the Bookshop incorrectly.

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT

ROOM for young woman, Fordham Concourse area. Reasonable rental in exchange for baby-sitting. Arrangements. Call evenings CY 5-3960.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Jan. 23 at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Don't write for information, come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE

(Pamphlets)

WHERE and how are sports and athletics the activity "not of hundreds of thousands, but of many millions?" Find out in The Soviet Olympic Team and Soviet Athletics, 25 cents per copy, 5 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 5, Calif.

APPLIANCES

SALAD BOWLS—Birch, Mahogany, Walnut, assorted sizes and shapes—value up to \$25. Spec. \$3.95 to \$9.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fifth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) OR 3-7819. Free 30-minute parking.

SERVICES

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPICES MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7777.

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Shopper's Guide

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CIO and AFL Battle for N.Y. State Aid to Educational TV Program

By DAVID PLATT

The New York State CIO and AFL, with a combined membership of more than two million, and 80 colleges and universities are among those calling for state action on the building and operation of 10 educational television stations.

The Federal Communications Commission has offered 10 such TV stations to New York provided the legislature acts by June 3.

If no decision is reached by then, the FCC will turn the channels over to commercial broadcasters.

At the final hearing on the plan held by the Temporary State Commission on the Use of TV for Educational Purposes in Albany Jan. 22, more than 40 spokesmen for labor, civic groups and universities, declared that commercial TV is incapable of giving the people the kind of programs needed.

One opponent of state-backed educational TV termed it "a shotgun approach to education" and warned "against trying to compete with Hollywood and Broadway."

Most of the opposition came from business groups like the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey.

CIO spokesman Harold J. Garno said these groups "seem to be motivated by misunderstanding, lack of vision, distrust of our democratic processes or simple greed."

Speakers representing colleges and universities pointed out that educational TV would provide "dynamic" study courses for students and adults utilizing the resources of libraries, museums and historical sites "never before so broadly available to all people."

Telford Taylor, general counsel of the Joint Committee for Educational TV, denied that educational TV would compete with commercial stations in the sale of time, or the kind of programs presented.

"Will they compete in presenting programs of the type that commercial sponsors generally prefer for sale of their product—variety, comedians, space ships and western thrillers, or crime and detection?" he asked.

"No, because programs of this type will not be carried by educational stations."

Earlier in the hearings, Hugh Thompson, Western N. Y. director of the CIO, charged that some of the members of N. Y. State's Temporary Commission on the Use of TV for Educational Purposes were prejudiced against non-commercial television.



Thompson pointed out that the delay in holding the hearings showed the "laxity" and "lack of interest" on the part of the state government in such educational projects.

"Education is not a luxury," he said. "It is a living, breathing process of democracy. Anyone who says we can't afford four or five million or even 10 million dollars for educational TV doesn't know what they are talking about and certainly doesn't have the best interests of the people at heart."

The proposed state-supported educational TV project would cost four million dollars to launch and two million a year to keep up—about one-fifth of one percent of the state's budget.

This department is wholeheartedly for this project, because it's potentially a big step forward in the development of the fast-stepping young giant TV.

But the project will fall by the wayside in Albany-like so many other good proposals unless New Yorkers build a fire under their elected representatives to speed up action in the matter.

It is now two years since the State Board of Regents sounded out the FCC on an 11-station educational TV network.

The sad record of commercial television in the state during these two years is known to every family with a TV set.

The third annual report issued last weekend by the National Association of Educational Broadcasters showed an alarming 9 percent increase in TV crime programs this month over the same period last year, an all-time record year for violence.

According to preliminary figures there were 6.3 acts or threats of

violence in every hour of TV time in January, 1952.

Programs containing violence were higher during the so-called children's hours of viewing, than they were in other time categories, the survey revealed.

At the same time discussion of even mildly controversial issues has virtually disappeared from television.

The timidity of commercial sponsors is so great, said the N. Y. Post in an recent editorial supporting educational television that "a Republican Party card is becoming a virtual requirement for TV commentary."

Failure to carry through the project, which has the support of millions in the state, would be an "insidious form of curtailment of freedom to teach and to learn," said another backer of the plan.

That must not happen here!

A Letter to Eisenhower On Clemency

Editor, Feature Section:

The following letter, in long-hand, on the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case was sent to the President of the United States:

"The President of the United States, White House, Washington, D. C.

"Sir: There are reams of comment on the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case, now under sentence of death in Sing Sing Prison.

"The greatest minds, here and abroad, have appealed to you for clemency.

"My appeal may not carry much weight. I am but a waiter, patiently waiting that, you, also, will show compassion, and as a sublime act of your exalted position as President of the United States, will favorably consider the reasons brought forth by atomic experts and other men and women famous for their achievements in science and industry; their accomplishments in art and literature, and commute the appalling sentence against this, obviously innocent, couple, if only to prevent, and not be a party to, a very possible judicial-murder.

"Most respectfully,
"LUDWIG BELLMUND."

Arthur Miller's new play 'The Crucible' will be reviewed on this page tomorrow.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Fine Booklet on Olympics, Soviet Sports

A THIRTY PAGE booklet entitled "The Soviet Olympic Team and Soviet Athletics," written by Ralph Izard, a West Coast writer, and published by the American Russian Institute in San Francisco, hits dead center in supplying for Americans answers to the fascinating question—What accounts for the terrific Olympic showing of the USSR, a country making its debut in the international competition, a country in which sports were virtually unknown 30 years ago. . . .

Twenty-three pictures of Soviet men and women athletes in the Olympics and at home are scattered through this attractive and informative book (only two bits). One prize shot which could well be labeled "Guide to Foreign Policy—Or the Insanity of War," and hung over the entrance to our State Department in Washington, shows the teams which finished 1-2-3 in the 400 meter sprint relay walking off the track together. The winning U. S. team, with two Negro and two white runners, is in the center, with the runner up Soviet foursome on their right and the third place Hungarian team on their left. Twelve abreast they come walking with victory bouquets of flowers, arms linked all down the line, and smiles of friendship on their faces.

The book is roughly divided into two parts—the Soviet Olympic achievements and something about the athletes responsible, and the structure of sports life in the socialist Soviet Union.

Though the Helsinki games marked the Soviet Olympic debut, Izard notes that as far back as 1937 Soviet gymnasts were hailed in an international meet at Antwerp.

Contrary to the notion put forth by some down-the-nose sports writers, gymnastics is no mysterious thing to our land. Most American youngsters, in fact, have more familiarity with the parallel bars, tumbling mats, jumping horses and flying rings through school gymnasiums than with the more highly specialized cinder track.

GYMNASTIC PERFECTION is enthusiastically hailed in Europe. In fact, the gymnastic competition, men and women, were the first events at Helsinki for which the S.R.O. sign went up. Izard cites some reactions to the Soviet gymnasts. The Swedish press, after the visit of a USSR team to Stockholm, said "Soviet sportsmen have raised gymnastics to a new and higher level, have turned it into an art. We have never seen anything like it. From the beginning of their performance to its end, spectators were wild with enthusiasm."

And so they were at Helsinki, where the Soviets "stood a whole class higher," according to a Swiss competitor. The Italian correspondent of Il Messaggero said, "It was known that Russia was strong in that field, but even her heartiest supporters never supposed that Soviet gymnasts had reached such perfection of technique." After watching the matchless performance of the graceful Soviet women (shown in pictures) the correspondent for the Paris Figaro rhapsodized, "Soviet women gymnasts demonstrated their superiority even more graphically than the men, performing exercises which in difficulty would seem beyond accomplishment by women."

Gosh, if we could only get a look at them here! Such a visit would also help stimulate our own proficiency in this beautiful display of co-ordination, timing, concentration and fluency, the fundamental basis of all other sports.

The sizzling second place finish of the Soviet sprint team to the Americans by two-tenths of a second is less surprising when we learn that back home, one of the quartet, young Levan Sanadze, has recently burned up the track to equal the Olympic 100 meter record of 10.3. (Track and Field News, a U.S. publication.)

Throughout the "Olympic" section of the booklet, American athletes and coaches are quoted in tributes to both Soviet sportsmanship and abilities. The competitive caliber of the track men came as "a tremendous surprise" to R. L. "Dink" Templeton, long famed coach and former Olympic star himself. "They are well coached and well trained," he said. "In every event you will find men who are only a short way behind the great stars. In a few years they've almost caught up with the generations of development which had made American track so outstanding."

IZARD GIVES short biographical sketches of some of the Soviet winners to give a picture of the team. We learn such things as this: Galina Zybyna, who broke the woman's shotput mark by over nine feet (!), is a student at the Leningrad School of Mechanics, where she is studying optical instrument design.

The runner-up basketball team is discussed in the context of the game having only 17 years of tradition in the Soviet Union. ("Don't kid yourself, in four years they'll be tough to beat," said our Olympic center Bob Kurland.) Soviet women, says Izard, have also won the championship of Europe, and the caliber of their play has been called "the best in the world" by no less an authority than the secretary-general of the International Basketball Federation. There is no woman's basketball competition in the Olympics. In fact, our boy Brundage has started a campaign to eliminate all women from the games, a move which has incensed many of our women athletes and should incense men too.

Results in the rifle shooting apparently surprised a lot of people who thought they knew that field. In the free rifle event, 20-year-old Anatoli Bogdanov raised eyebrows by carrying a Soviet rifle to the firing line. (Old records have been made with other makes.) When he finished firing he had set a new Olympic record and won the gold medal. His teammate Lev Weinstein, using the same type of rifle, shot his way to third place.

The only thing we would have loved to see in this booklet which is missing is a table listing all the Soviet Olympic scorers for ready reference. But that is our only "negative" note for Izard's splendid and useful job of work. (Every review has to have one of those, they say.)

After mentioning other Olympic scorers, Izard asks the question: "What lay behind the superb conditioning and training of the 334 men and women of the Soviet team? . . . What role do athletes and sports play in the Soviet Union?"

In answer, Izard documents with up to date 1952 facts and figures the spectacular scope of sports life in that far-flung land. We'll have a little more on this in another column this week. When you can't finish reviewing a 30-page book in a big fat column space like this, you KNOW that book is crammed with stuff you want to read.

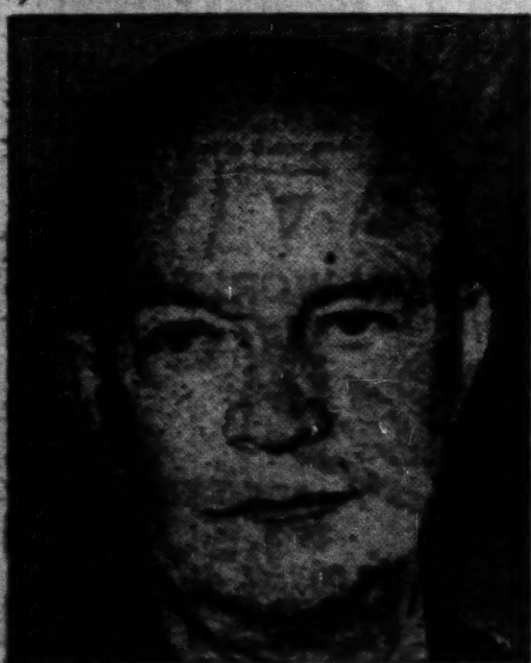
TWO 'FIRST INAUGURAL' ADDRESSES—ABE LINCOLN AND DWIGHT EISENHOWER

The People Must Pay and Pay

From Dwight D. Eisenhower's First Inaugural Address, Jan. 20, 1953: "... We must be

ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose. . . . We must be willing, individually, and as a nation to accept what-

ever sacrifices may be required of us. . . . Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. . . . Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity. . . . Each citizen plays an indispensable role. . . . The productivity of our heads, hands and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command. . . . The peace we seek then . . . is more than stiling of guns, easing the sorrow of war. More than escape from death, it is a way of life. . . .



EISENHOWER

Perfect Security for the People

From Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861: "... The power confided



LINCOLN

to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. . . . So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. . . . This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. . . .

NELSON REPORTS PRISON FIRE FRAMEUP ATTEMPT

A letter from Steve Nelson tells of a move to blame him for a prison fire that broke out in the County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., while he was locked up in solitary far from the blaze.

Steve was sent to Blawnox to serve a 20-year sentence on frame-up charges of "sedition" last year. And the prison authorities have been hounding him ever since.

"I suppose you know," writes Steve, "that the prison officials wanted to pin a firebug charge on me. A fire broke out in the broom shop while I was serving my 14th day on 'the shelf' (prison name for the solitary cell). Thirty minutes after the fire broke out and before it was put out some 20 newsmen were 'permitted' to come in and ask me what I knew about the fire."

Steve Nelson replied that the reporters could see he was behind a steel curtain and unable to know anything about the fire.

Then he advised them to ask the prison authorities for information instead.

"I told them," said Steve Nelson, "that employers have often committed such acts in their own shops and plants in order to blame them on trade union officers and members. I said that the stooges of Judge Michael A. Musmanno (who studied fascism in Italy) were quite capable of following the same methods."

"I asked them," continued Steve, "how Warden Keenan could pin this fire on me while I was behind a steel curtain."

"They published none of my answers. They just repeated their

usual calumnies. But I want to tell you that the danger of this type of frameup is not over. They are still 'investigating.' Only the vigorous support I am getting from thousands of people outside has kept the 'Reichstag firemakers' of Pennsylvania at bay so far."

Steve says that the people's protests had forced the wardens to improve his conditions a little. In his last stretch in the "hole" in early January the guard gave him one meal a day in addition to the bread and water ration. This never happened before in Blawnox.

This was Steve's third stretch in the dreaded "hole" in three months. After the last term in the "hole" he was placed in solitary (or "on the shelf," as prisoners call it). There one sleeps on a mattress at night instead of on a plank. But all

books or papers are forbidden.

Steve was finally rescued from Blawnox by a court order. He is now in the County Jail in Pittsburgh, preparing for his trial on Feb. 16 under the Federal Smith Act with Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; William Albertson, Irving Weissman and Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

"I was happy to find hundreds of letters awaiting me when I came out of solitary," he writes. "One was from Elizabeth Curley Flynn, another from Frank Hardy, the Australian writer."

Steve's letter closed with a warm appeal for help for the Rosenbergs.

"I can't write more now," he explains, "because I am busy reading the Daily Workers that I did not see for two months."

NAACP Asks More Action on Bias in Gov't Contracts

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday called "a step in the right direction" the action taken by the General Services Administration to make more effective the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts, and expressed the hope that continued progress against job bias in companies handling government contracts can be made.

Jess Larison, GSA administrator, has instructed the agency's compliance division to see to it that non-discrimination clauses are observed not only in the agency's central headquarters in Washington but in all its regional offices.

Food Prices In England Shoot Upward

LONDON, Jan. 26 (ALN).—Although the British people are promised "more red meat" in 1953 than in any of the postwar years, the question raised on all sides is: Who will be able to afford it?

The prices to be paid for meat from the Argentina this year are about 30 percent higher than in the previous agreement with the Peron government, and prices of other meat imports have also gone up. This elicited a statement from the Tory minister of food that the effect on shop prices cannot yet be calculated until the government's budget proposals, due in two months.

In the last budget the government subsidy on meat was slashed by over 10 percent, from about 47 million pounds (\$131.6 million) to under 21 million pounds. As a result shop prices of meat went up on the average by five cents a pound.

It is now widely accepted that the Tories plan to do away with the meat subsidy altogether and also end the subsidies given to British farmers for fertilizers, feeding stuffs and other items. All the resultant increased prices will have to be borne by the people.

Shop prices of food have skyrocketed since the Tories came to power, bread by 25 percent. Cheese has more than doubled in price. Butter, margarine and cooking fats, milk, sugar (all controlled by the ministry) have been more expensive.

Lower-paid workers and especially Britain's five million old-age pensioners have been unable to afford the rations allowed to them.

Reuther Confers With Head of Senate Committee on Revising T-H

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (FP).—Following official announcement that the CIO will cooperate in plans to amend the Taft-Hartley Act, Walter P. Reuther, CIO president, led a group of union officials last week into a meeting with Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NH), chairman of the Senate labor committee. The committee plans hearings on T-H beginning about Feb. 1.

Reuther said Smith had asked for the conference with the CIO leaders. He made the announcement about CIO participation in the amendment program after CIO vice-presidents held a day-long discussion of that and other problems.

The CIO chief told the news conference, "We still believe in ultimate repeal of Taft-Hartley because it is an unjust and unworkable law and its removal is the best way to improve collective bargaining." Under present circumstances, however, he said, the only practical, immediate program is to amend T-H, and the CIO will have definite proposals along that line to put before the Senate and House labor committees. He and other CIO leaders will take up the problem soon with Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R-Pa.), chairman of the House labor committee.

Reuther stated the CIO will have a suggestion for removing the T-H 80-day injunction provision.

"Often in the last hour before



SMITH

a strike you can get concessions you have been fighting for months," Reuther said. "But when the boss knows it's one hour to a strike deadline plus 80 days he is not inclined to make concessions."

In an obvious reference to use of the injunction against the United Steelworkers in the American Locomotive Co. strike, Reuther said the bosses more and more were getting the government to declare a national emergency when none really existed, so the 80-day injunction could be invoked. He said it would be pretty bad defense planning if the national effort "really rested entirely on some steel turned out by only a couple of thousand workers in one plant."

Reuther said he had lunch with AFL president George Meany and they spent a friendly hour and 15 minutes talking about plans for merging the AFL and CIO. They agreed to present proposals to the CIO executive board and the AFL

executive council at meetings early in February for appointment of a joint committee to resume unity negotiations later in the month. Asked whether the plans include unaffiliated unions, like the United Mine Workers, Reuther said: "We discussed merger of the two major labor organizations."

He indicated the CIO would not participate in affairs of the Labor Department unless it was given a

position of significance.

"We will judge the administration on what they do," he stated.

Reuther said the CIO has not yet recommended anyone for position as assistant secretary of labor. He expects to talk with Labor Secretary Martin Durkin about appointments in the near future. AFL men have been appointed to the secretaryship and undersecretaryship of the Labor Department.

Jewish Vets Demand Rep. Walter Apologize

PHILADELPHIA.—With support growing for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act, Pennsylvania Congressman Walter has been asked by Jesse Moss, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, to retract his latest attack on the Jewish people.

Walter had charged in Congress that "professional Jews are shedding crocodile tears for no reason whatsoever" over the racist McCarran-Walter Bill.

MOSS' STATEMENT declared:

More Protest Ban On Travel by Roosevelt Ward

Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader who was sentenced to three years in jail on a frame-up charge of failing to notify the draft board of a change in address is still denied the right to travel outside New Orleans although the U.S. Supreme Court has heard his case and is weighing its decision, it was stressed yesterday by the Committee to Defend Ward.

Protests urging Ward's right to travel are being sent in increasing numbers to U.S. Attorney McKay in New Orleans, the committee points out. Among New York community leaders who have joined in this appeal are the following:

Rabbi Harry Halpern, East Midwood Jewish Center; Gus W. Jordan, president, Eight Star Social Club; Bishop Neginato M. Barrow, African Catholic Church; Dr. Louis D. Gross, editor, the Jewish Examiner; Mrs. Anna Boatwright, Brownsville Tenants Council, Rev. John H. Upshaw, Bronx; Rev. John H. Bonaparte, and Bishop Clarence C. Addison, African Universal Church.

"Rep. Walter owes an apology not only to the Jew but to the American people and as a great American organization we demand that this apology be made."

Meanwhile, the American Friends Service Committee is the most recent local group to denounce the act. Previously, a city-wide conference of 20 civic personalities met at Fellowship Building here, under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council, to plan steps to amend the act.

Other groups meeting here to oppose the act include: HIAS and Counsel Migration Service, at the YMHA Tuesday evening, Feb. 3.

The American Jewish Congress is holding a citywide rally Feb. 10 where Clarence Pickett is scheduled to speak.

A conference to unite community and labor behind South Philadelphia Congressman Barrett's repeal bill takes place Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, at the Hotel Sylvania.

2 EISENSTEIN CLASSICS 'POTEMKIN' (SEEDS OF FREEDOM) ALEXANDER NEVSKY

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What's On?
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UNUSUAL EVENT. A dramatic reading by an all star cast, including Benish Richardson, Karen Morley, Lloyd Gough, Ell Robinson, of a new 3-act play of the South today, Potiphar's House by Alan Max and Lester Cole. Feb. 4, 8 sharp, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Tickets \$1.25. Civil Rights Congress. OR 9-1857.

Daily Worker
Vol. XXX, No. 262
(9 Pages)
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